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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/658,439	09/08/2003	Larry White	SONY-26600	4739

7590 04/13/2009  
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EXAMINER
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PARK, JEONG S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2454

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04/13/2009

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/658,439	<b>Applicant(s)</b> WHITE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> JEONG S. PARK	<b>Art Unit</b> 2454	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 February 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/14/2008, 10/27/2008, 12/29/2008, 1/19/2009 and 4/3/2009</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/20/2009 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4, 6-11, 13-17, 19-23, 25-27, 29-34 and 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. (hereinafter Carter)(US Pub. No. US 2002/0194309 A1) in view of Hays et al. (hereinafter Hays)(US Pub. No. 2002/0046278).

Regarding claims 1, 2, 8, 9, and 15, Carter discloses as follows:

A media server (master digital multimedia device, reference character 112 in figure 1, see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0027], lines 4-10) comprising;

A database to store content data (multimedia database, reference character 106 in figure 1, see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0028]);

The content source database is capable of communication with other network devices to deliver the data stored in the database (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0028]); and

A content directory service to browse the content data stored in the database and to provide information regarding the content data stored in the database (the user can select the desired multimedia works to be synchronized and download for storage on the digital multimedia device from the music multimedia database and the selected digital data is downloaded from the music multimedia database into the data storage memory unit of the digital multimedia device, see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0031]).

Carter does not explicitly teach a content directory service to maintain directory information related to new content received and an interface layer coupled to communicate with the synchronization application and the content directory service to discover new content data and provide update information to the content directory service regarding the new content data received by the database from the external device during content data synchronization

Hays teaches as follows:

A content directory service to maintain directory information related to new content received (the distribution server provides its directory to the collection kiosk to retrieve the new information, see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0022]);

A content directory service to browse the content data stored in the database (the description of web pages are stored in a certain directory of the file system and a

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user of the collection kiosk uses the browser to browse the various web pages (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]);

The server interface (equivalent to applicant's interface layer) is responsible for accessing the central medical information system to retrieve updated content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]); and

The server interface stores the updated content in the web page directory (equivalent to applicant's content directory service) to overwrite or augment existing web page content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hays with Carter in order to efficiently synchronize multiple devices each other via a central database so that all the devices have the same content and content management.

Regarding claims 3, 10, 16, and 22, Carter discloses that the external device or the network device is a second media server (the digital multimedia player, 104 in figure 1, automatically performs the synchronization and download function between master and subordinate digital multimedia devices which means the digital multimedia player works exactly same as the master digital multimedia player, see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0032], lines 1-5).

Regarding claims 4, 11, 17, and 23, Carter discloses that the external device or the network device includes an Internet service (network system connects all external devices is the Internet representing a worldwide collection of networks and gateways

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that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another, see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0027], lines 16-19).

Regarding claims 6, 7, 13, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30, 36, and 37, Carter discloses that the content data includes media files such as audio, video, graphic, and text data (see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0033], lines 14-18).

Regarding claim 21, it is rejected for similar reason as presented above in claim 1.

The examiner interpreted the first update information as updating from the external devices to the database and the second update information as updating from other than the external devices to the database then later synchronized to the external devices.

Carter further teaches several synchronization directions, from a database to multimedia devices (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0031], from the master multimedia devices to subordinate multimedia device (see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0032] and from subordinate multimedia device to master multimedia device (see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0032]).

Carter does not explicitly disclose synchronization process from the external device to the database.

Hays teaches as follows:

the synchronization process from the external device to the database (the central medical information database may contain the medical information collected through the

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collection kiosks and collected through other sources, see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0023] and figure 8);

A content directory service to maintain directory information related to new content received (the distribution server provides its directory to the collection kiosk to retrieve the new information, see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0022]);

A content directory service to browse the content data stored in the database (the description of web pages are stored in a certain directory of the file system and a user of the collection kiosk uses the browser to browse the various web pages (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]));

The server interface (equivalent to applicant's interface layer) is responsible for accessing the central medical information system to retrieve updated content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]); and

The server interface stores the updated content in the web page directory (equivalent to applicant's content directory service) to overwrite or augment existing web page content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]).

Regarding claims 27 and 31, Carter teaches as follows:

A method of synchronizing data between two network devices (see, e.g., paragraph [0016], lines 1-3), the method comprising:

Sending first update information to a content directory service (visual display means) from an interface layer (control unit) regarding a first new content data received by a first media device (data storage memory unit of the digital multimedia device) from a second media device (music multimedia database) during content data



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synchronization performed by a synchronization application (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0030] and paragraph [0031] and figure 3);

Sending second update information to the synchronization application (processor, 302 in figure 3) from the interface layer (control unit) regarding a second new content added to the first media device (data storage memory unit, 312 in figure 3, of the digital multimedia device), wherein the second new content data is synchronized with the second media device (music multimedia database) during a next content data synchronization (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0030] and paragraph [0031] and figure 3), thereby maintaining by the content directory service directory information related to the first new content received (content management means, see, e.g., page 5, paragraph [0045], therefore the system allows multiple devices to synchronize its internal collection with each other); and

Sending the first update information to the content directory service and sending the second update information to the synchronization application are performed automatically (see, e.g., page 4. paragraph [0032], lines 1-5).

Hays further teaches regarding the content directory service and the interface layer as follows:

A content directory service to maintain directory information related to new content received (the distribution server provides its directory to the collection kiosk to retrieve the new information, see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0022]);

A content directory service to browse the content data stored in the database (the description of web pages are stored in a certain directory of the file system and a

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user of the collection kiosk uses the browser to browse the various web pages (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]);

The server interface (equivalent to applicant's interface layer) is responsible for accessing the central medical information system to retrieve updated content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]); and

The server interface stores the updated content in the web page directory (equivalent to applicant's content directory service) to overwrite or augment existing web page content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]).

Therefore, they are rejected for similar reason as presented above in claim 1.

Regarding claims 32-34 and 38, Carter discloses as follows:

A method or an apparatus of synchronizing data between two network devices (see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0016], lines 1-3), the method comprising:

Performing data synchronization between a first media server and a second media server (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0031], lines 2-8);

Receiving content data related to the data synchronization on the first media server (data storage memory unit, 312 in figure 3, of the digital multimedia device, see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0031], lines 12-18);

Obtaining update information related to the received content data from a synchronization application on the first media server (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0031], lines 21-24);

Providing the update information to a content directory service (visual display means) of the first media server (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0030], lines 16-21); and

Updating the content directory service according to the update information (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0031], lines 21-24 and paragraph [0030], lines 16-21), thereby maintaining by the content directory service directory information related to the received content data (content management means, see, e.g., page 5, paragraph [0045], therefore the system allows multiple devices to synchronize its internal collection with each other).

Carter does not explicitly disclose synchronization process from the external device to the database.

Hays teaches the synchronization process from the external device to the database (the central medical information database may contain the medical information collected through the collection kiosks and collected through other sources, see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0023] and figure 8).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hays with Carter to include synchronization from multimedia devices to a database in order to efficiently synchronize multiple devices each other via a central database so that all the devices have the same content and content management.

Regarding claims 39 and 40, they are rejected for similar reason as presented above in claims 1 and 8.

Carter further teaches automatically providing update information (the digital multimedia device (equivalent to applicant's media server) allows the user, via the control unit (equivalent to applicant's interface layer) to request and download new

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recorded data (equivalent to applicant's new content data) into the digital multimedia device or program the digital multimedia device to synchronize and update the user's files automatically from a multimedia database (equivalent to applicant's database), see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0031]).

4. Claims 5, 12, 18, 24, 28, 35, 41 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. (hereinafter Carter)(U.S. Pub. No. US 2002/0194309 A1) in view of Hays et al. (hereinafter Hays)(US Pub. No. 2002/0046278), and further in view of Gu et al. (hereinafter Gu)(U.S. Patent No. 6,892,230 B1).

Regarding claims 5, 12, 18, 24, 28, and 35, Carter in view of Hays teach all the claim limitations of claims 1, 8, 15, 21, 27, and 32 as explained above except for disclosure of the media server is a Universal Plug and Play enabled device and the content directory service is a Universal Plug and Play content directory service.

The general concept of enabling a Universal Plug and Play featured device and service is well known within the art as illustrated by Gu which teaches a Universal Plug and Play (see, e.g., col. 5, lines 20-29).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Gu with Carter in view of Hays to include using a Universal Plug and Play enabled device and service as taught by Gu in order to avoid user installation experience, persistent relationship configurations and software driver download whenever connecting multiple network devices together.

Regarding claims 41 and 42, Carter in view of Hays teach all the claim limitations of claims 1, 8, 15, 21, 27, and 32 as explained above except for disclosure of the media server is a Universal Plug and Play enabled device and the content directory service is a Universal Plug and Play content directory service.

Therefore, they are rejected for similar reason as presented above in claim 5.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 2/20/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

#### **A. Summary of Applicant's Arguments**

In the remarks, the applicant argues as followings:

1) Regarding claims 1, 8, 15, 39 and 40, Carter does not teach a content directory service and an interface layer.

2) Regarding claim 27, Carter does not teach sending first update information to a content directory service from an interface layer regarding a first new content data received by a first media device from a second media device during content data synchronization performed by a synchronization application, thereby maintaining by the content directory service directory information related to the first new content data received. As further described above, Carter does not teach sending second update information to the synchronization application from the interface layer regarding a second new content added to the first media device, wherein the second new content data is synchronized with the second media device during a next content data synchronization.

3) Regarding claims 32 and 38, Carter does not teach providing the update information to a content directory service of the first media server. As further described above, Carter does not teach updating the content directory service according to the update information, thereby maintaining by the content directory service directory information related to the received content data.

4) Regarding claims 39 and 40, Carter does not teach automatically providing update information without user intervention.

B. Response to Arguments:

In response to argument 1), Hays teaches as follows:

A content directory service to maintain directory information related to new content received (the distribution server provides its directory to the collection kiosk to retrieve the new information, see, e.g., page 2, paragraph [0022]);

A content directory service to browse the content data stored in the database (the description of web pages are stored in a certain directory of the file system and a user of the collection kiosk uses the browser to browse the various web pages (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]));

The server interface (equivalent to applicant's interface layer) is responsible for accessing the central medical information system to retrieve updated content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]); and

The server interface stores the updated content in the web page directory (equivalent to applicant's content directory service) to overwrite or augment existing web page content (see, e.g., page 3, paragraph [0026]).

Therefore, Carter in view of Hays teach the content directory service and the interface layer.

In response to argument 2), Carter in view of Hays teach all claimed functions of the content directory service and the interface layer as presented above. Therefore Carter in view of Hays teach data communications between the content directory service and the synchronization application.

In response to argument 3), Carter in view of Hays teach all claimed functions of the content directory service and the interface layer as presented above. Therefore Carter in view of Hays teach of updating information for the digital device to select and synchronize the updated information from the server to the digital device.

In response to argument 4), Carter further teaches automatically providing update information (the digital multimedia device (equivalent to applicant's media server) allows the user, via the control unit (equivalent to applicant's interface layer) to request and download new recorded data (equivalent to applicant's new content data) into the digital multimedia device or program the digital multimedia device to synchronize and update the user's files automatically from a multimedia database (equivalent to applicant's database), see, e.g., page 4, paragraph [0031]).

### ***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEONG S. PARK whose telephone number is (571)270-1597. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:00 - 3:30 EST.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. S. P./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2454

April 6, 2009

***/Nathan J. Flynn/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2454***